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Sees Need For Renewal Of Views

Marine Gen. Davis Asks Reflection On 'Oath Of Office

(The following address was given Aug. 23, 1971, by General Raymond G. Davis, Assistant Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, before the Joint Assembly, Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs at Barnesville, Georgia.)

'. . . We have seen our security policy change: in 1950, a policy of Massive Retaliation; in 1960, Flexible Response; in the 1970s, it has become Realistic Deterrence.'

. . . As citizens we often repeat the Pledge of Allegiance, but have you heard recited recently our official Oath of Office? I never fail to invite U.S. Marines to renew this oath with me at every promotion ceremony.

". . . do you hereby accept such appointment and do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States **against all enemies, foreign and domestic;** that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter; so help you God?"

Let us reflect on this oath and on those enemies, foreign and domestic, against whom we must defend ourselves.

The only significant external threat in the past quarter century continues to be communism—not the philosophy, but those men who have seized power through it.

The main proof of the seriousness of the threat which they pose is their track record. In 1917, a small group of activist radicals, through demonstrations and the assassination of key opponents, literally stole the Russian Revolution from those who had won it. They infiltrated key army units to solidify their position.

These same radicals soon built an empire that continues to threaten the entire Free World. At the conclusion of World War II, the world divided into two blocs —the Communist and the Free World. Since World War II, the Communist [bloc] has seized 17 Free World countries. We have had further direct confrontations in Greece, Berlin, Iran, Lebanon, Korea, Cuba, and now in Vietnam. **All of this while they were relatively weak, and we enjoyed great strength. It would be irrational to believe that with their growing strength they will now prove to be less hostile.**

Collective Security

During the period of greatest Communist aggression, the Free World went to collective security through the NATO, the SEATO and almost 40 other treaties —hoping, thereby, to stall the Communists.

The world has changed in other ways, too. It has been shrinking rapidly in size with the advent of jet aircraft, missiles, nuclear weapons and satellites. No longer is a national policy of unilateral disarmament, neutrality or isolation possible. No longer do the oceans which wash upon our shores serve as effective barriers to enemy attack.

In this situation, we have seen our security policy change: in 1950, a policy of Massive Retaliation; in 1960, Flexible

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 10, No. 18 **September 9, 1971**

Secretary Laird Transfers Defense Drug Abuse Control Responsibility

The responsibility for drug and alcohol abuse control in the U.S. Armed Forces has been transferred from Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) Roger T. Kelley to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) Dr. Richard S. Wilbur. Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird announced Aug. 30 that the change-over would become effective Sept. 1.

Mr. Laird said the change reflects that the problems of drug and alcohol abuse are essentially medical problems, and, therefore, it was appropriate to place primary responsibility under Dr. Wilbur.

Secretary Laird said, "Dr. Wilbur will work closely with Assistant Secretary Kelley, with other OSD offices, with the surgeons general of the armed forces, and with other Federal agencies. We are hopeful that the Department of Defense will be able to make a significant contribution to President Richard Nixon's national offensive against drug abuse throughout our country."

ASSISTANT SECRETARY WILBUR

Manpower policy and disciplinary aspects of drug and alcohol abuse control

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GEN. DAVIS' VIEWS

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GEN. DAVIS

Response; in the 1970s, it has become "Realistic Deterrence."

Let us consider the military threat which has dictated these changes. Look at the missile picture. In 1965, we had 954 Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM), when the Russians had only about 220. We have made no additions to our supply, while the Russians have increased theirs to almost 1,500, of which about 300 are the SS-9 type with a warhead explosive power equal to 25 megatons—several times the power of our large missiles.

The Russians have modernized and expanded their fleet. This has given them, for the first time, an all-ocean Navy. Only one per cent of the Russian Navy is over 20 years old, while 41 per cent of our fleet is in the over-20-year category. They now have the largest submarine fleet in the world. In nuclear-powered submarines, the superiority in numbers now held by the U. S. may be bridged by 1975. The U. S. Merchant Marine Fleet had declined by more than one-half since 1949 . . . the Russian Merchant Fleet has been tripled.

These gains have gone largely unnoticed. The gradual change did not alarm us. But, over a period 20 years, these changes have drastically altered the total balance of world power.

How has it happened?

In the simplest terms, during this 20 year period, the Soviet Union has been spending on defense three times more of its gross national product (GNP) than we have.

Compare our defense budget with that of the Soviets. The two budgets amount to about the same number of dollars. However, our budget constitutes about 7 per cent of our gross national product, while considerably more is being spent percentage-wise by the Russians. Aggravating this during the last five years, the Vietnam War has cost us approximately $22 billion a year. It cost the Russians only $1 billion. With our new military pay raise, the United States will expend about 60 per cent of its defense dollar to pay personnel. The Soviets on the other hand, use only 25 per cent to pay their people. That means that our Defense Department has only about one-half as much of each dollar to spend on material, research and development as the Soviets have.

My fear is that the Soviet Union will use the great power they have developed for political and economic purposes. Their Merchant Fleet presently numbers about 1,700 ships, with a goal of a tenfold increase by 1980. In the markets of the world, they can underbid us. They can carry more cargo, at a better rate, than we can. This alone could present a challenge to our national economy because of our dependence on world trade.

Subversive Elements

Coupled with this external threat is the ever-present problem of subversive elements working against us at home.

We have successfully fended off the Communist threat thus far, but we are weakening. Our resolve is being questioned. President Richard Nixon expressed his concern recently in Kansas City when he said:

"Great civilizations of the past, as they have become wealthy, as they have lost their will to live, to improve, then have become subject to the decadence that eventually destroys the civilization.

"The United States is now reaching that period." The President continued: "I am convinced, however, that we have the vitality . . . the courage, . . . the strength . . . across this Nation that will see to it that America not only is rich and strong, but that it is healthy in terms of moral and spiritual strength . . .

"But I also know that people need to be reassured. The people who can reassure them are opinion leaders, editors, television-radio commentators, teachers, even perhaps Presidents and politicians . . ."

First Amendment

There lies the major internal threat—how do we ensure that our people are truthfully informed? The Bill of Rights, as the First Amendment to the Constitution, prescribes that:

"Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . ."

How is this freedom exercised?

It has become fashionable in some quarters to accept falsehoods as noble truths. Increasingly, Communist dictatorships are accepted as peoples' democracies; aggressors are hailed as liberators; and Communist imperialism is considered progressive. Such words as "freedom", "democracy", "peace", and "justice' have been debased in the language mint. Yet this spurious coinage is having an alarmingly successful acceptance among some social critics, political reformers, literary intellectuals, questing youth and other concerned Americans. On the other hand the Big Lies include:

America is a police state,

Is imperialistic,

Is racist,

Is an aggressor.

The press is not free.

* * *

The myriad forces working to unravel

(Continued On Page 6)

COMMANDERS DIGEST

A publication of the Department of Defense intended to provide official information to commanders and key personnel on matters related to Defense policies and interests, and to create better understanding and teamwork within the Department of Defense.

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Symposium Hears Defense Experts

Better Management Seen Vital For Major DoD Acquisitions

Among speakers at a two-day Major Defense System Acquisition Symposium, co-sponsored by the Department of Defense and National Security Industrial Association were Barry J. Shillito, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics); and Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Director of Defense Research and Engineering.

The two men made their talks following remarks by Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard; and Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot. (See Commanders Digest, dated Sept. 2, 1971.) Other speakers were Gardiner L. Tucker, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Systems Analysis); Army General Henry A. Miley, Commanding General, U.S. Army Materiel Command; Navy Admiral Jackson D. Arnold, Chief of Naval Material; and Air Force General George S. Brown, Commander, Air Force Systems Command.

The symposium comprised a series of extensive briefings on the various facets of the recently-issued DoD Directive 5000.1, which establishes policy for major defense system acquisition throughout the Defense Department.

Speaking on the production and support of defense systems, Mr. Shillito told his audience, assembled at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington, Aug. 11, that the byword of the Defense Systems Acquisition Review Council (DSARC) is "caution."

Council's Function

The council's function, he explained, is simply to take time to develop foresight. As cautious as the council is, he said, some shortcomings are going to slip through. He added that they will certainly be fewer and likely less serious than if there were no DSARC.

Mr. Shillito noted that there was considerable evidence supporting the necessity for such caution:

—The Department of Defense has over $4 billion worth of excess and surplus inventory, some due to premature provisioning—buying spares and support materiel and equipment before the weapon system has operated long enough for the Defense Department to develop accurate usage rates.

—The Department of Defense spends hundreds of millions each year for special tools and test equipment, some costs of which might have been avoided by more attention to standardization in the design and development stages of weapon systems.

—The Department of Defense spends about $2 billion a year for technical data, the quality of some of which leaves much to be desired, and some of which may not really be needed.

New Policy

The new acquisition policy is oriented toward caution and the elimination of procedural rigidity in structuring contracts for new defense programs and does not emphasize a single procurement approach, he said.

In highly complex weapon systems, Mr. Shillito explained, dual development or prototype contracting offers numerous advantages. Competition is maintained until advance development is substantially completed. Defense is not looking for just competition between sources, but for competition between technical approaches as well. With two or more modest-priced prototype systems in development, there is a greater chance for success. Under prototype development, the Defense Department will be able to evaluate hardware rather than paper promises in choosing a contractor and will also have confidence that a proposed system will meet performance objectives before substantial production commitments are made.

Many procurement, production and logistics problems are "the kind of barnacles that any large organization accumulates over the years," Mr. Shillito said, adding, there were five things that could be done to remove such impediments:

—Set clear, unequivocal policies that stop short of crossing every "t" and dotting every "i" for the men who must make operational decisions.

—Rid Defense organizations of staffs that are remote from actual operations and whose reviews and commentaries contribute to the problem rather than to the solution.

—Select the best possible managers

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DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. Sisowath Sirik Matak, Prime Minister Delegate and Minister of Defense for the Khmer Republic (Cambodia), is greeted on arrival at the Pentagon Aug. 11 by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. During his visit, Prime Minister Matak and his party met with Secretary Laird and other leading Defense Department officials.
(Official DoD Photo by PHC Thomas J. Mackesy, USN)

United Service Organizations —A Part Of Military Life

United Service Organizations (USO) shows and clubs have been so much a part of military life in the organization's 30 years of service that its current efforts are often overlooked.

With little fanfare, the USO is working with military families on the move, with servicemen and women who wish to become involved in the communities near their installation, and with the views of men who are serving tours overseas.

Innovative Programs

These are new programs started just as the USO finished three decades of providing entertainment, recreation, and a "home away from home" for millions of servicemen and women.

Feeling that family life will be an important factor in the All-Volunteer Force that is being created, the USO has aimed a portion of its activities in that direction.

When a Service family arrives in a new town on a change of station move, the local USO is there, along with the military installation's office, to provide a housing referral service. Each USO club maintains a listing of apartments and houses in the rental range of today's military man. These lists are posted in the club so that on his first visit the serviceman has a good idea of what the rents are in the area.

When he decides to go house hunting, he and his wife can take advantage of the USO club's baby-sitting service while they look at houses.

The popularity of the program is evident from the figures. In 1970, more than 47,000 housing requests were handled in the Stateside USO clubs.

Involvement with the community is another new phase of the USO's program. The direction of this type program is up to the club staff, and it varies from area to area. In Victorville, Calif., the local USO club is a leader in getting servicemen and women interested in taking part in the Government's "Head Start" tutoring program for the community's children.

San Francisco's USO club has a new series on the Afro-American heritage of

BOATING IN VENICE. Serviceman and their dependents from Vicenza, Italy, enjoy the sights of Venice on a USO-sponsored tour. (United Service Organizations Photo)

black servicemen and women, while the Memphis, Tenn., USO club shows members of the military how they can become "Big Brothers For A Day" for the city's children.

Traveler's Delight

A program which has gone over big with Service families provides lounges run by USO volunteers in six of the Nation's largest airports.

Today's military family is a mobile, well-traveled unit, and most of that traveling is done by air. Seeing the need to provide services on-the-spot for military travelers, the USO opened lounges in San Francisco's International Airport, in Ohio's Port Columbus International Airport, at the City Airport in Cleveland, on Love Field in Dallas, at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago, and in the Seattle-Tacoma Airport's terminal.

These lounges give the military traveler a welcome break in his journey.

For families with children there are recreational facilities. Limited sleeping accommodations are also provided, along with a "wake-up" service and coffee before the trip.

Three Decades Of Love

The USO clubs and the popular USO shows are the result of concern on the part of six of America's largest service organizations that men and women in the military be provided with clean, wholesome places to rest and relax.

The idea was "born" in February, 1941, when representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), the National Jewish Welfare Board (NJWB), the Salvation Army, the National Catholic Community Service (NCCS), and the Travelers Aid Association of America (TAAA), met to work on the problem.

They came up with a volunteer-operated organization which provided a "Home Away From Home" for military men and women then as it does now.

Funds to run the clubs overseas and in the United States come from contributions by Americans of all Faiths and economic levels. Volunteers—some 140,385 in 1970—staff the clubs in the U.S., and a small professional staff in New York City directs their operations. Overseas, USO clubs receive logistic support from the military commands, an important point when it comes to getting the popular USO shows out into the field for the troops.

USO PARTICIPANTS. Miss Black America, Stephanie Clark, (in USO cap), and her court pose for photographers in Philadelphia before leaving for a tour of Vietnam.
(United Service Organizations Photo)

And, the USO shows are as popular with today's serviceman and woman as they were back in World War II when they started.

Some of the stars are big-time, such as Bob Hope who has gone overseas on entertainment tours for 28 years, and some are just starting out in show business and want to do something for the members of the military.

Whoever they are, they are applauded and appreciated.

Last year men and women in uniform compiled a total of 33,000,000 visits to USO shows. Some sat on the ground in Vietnam, others sat on the deck of a carrier in the Mediterranean, and others laughed in military hospitals where units frequently appear.

And, the clubs have not lost a bit of their popularity.

Rome's USO club does a rushing business in tours to the Vatican, while the USO operation in the Mediterranean follows the fleet and sets up a temporary operation whenever the sailors land.

In New York City, one of the USO's oldest clubs passed out 889,000 free tickets to military men and women last year for performances to stage shows, theaters, and sporting events.

Wherever you go in the service of the United States, at some time or another there will be a representative of the United Service Organizations there to help.

GEN. DAVIS' VIEWS

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American society are devious and complex. We are pressed by the need to innovate massive social reform at home, and simultaneously, to cope with Communist threats overseas. Our own mass media affect us in other ways as well, particularly some of our youth, with festivals of violence and brutality; the emphasis on the eccentric rather than the norm; the placing of a premium on exhibitionism. The Puritan ethic is in some cases, being replaced by the Madison Avenue profile—the publicity ethic. It seems to be more stylish and popular to be a young extrovert, or a political faddist, and get ahead in a publicity-oriented culture than to face what is called the boredom of hard work—such as peddling newspapers or mowing the lawn or washing the car on a Saturday to help pay your own way. The question rises: "Shall we criticize that portion of our youth for fixing itself on the drug of easy publicity, or shall we blame the pushers in various walks of life who should be expected to exercise mature judgment in the public interest?"

'Yes, They Know!'

You may ask, "Why doesn't someone do something about it?" "Doesn't anybody in higher places realize that these dangers exist?" Yes, they know! A report from U.S. Representative F. Edward Hebert, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, in March of this year, stated, "Unless we do somesomething about it in the next year or two, Russia is going to have the best Navy in the world. It is an amazing thing when you look at it and see what has happened to us. Here was a Nation that was land-locked. Today they have more submarines than the Germans had at the outbreak of World War II. They have diluted our effectiveness in the Mediterranean . . ."

Seven members of the President's Blue Ribbon Panel which was established a year ago have reported in a supplemental statement to their formal report, "In a dramatic shift of power, largely unnoticed by the public, a quarter century of clear United States strategic superiority has ended. If these observable trends continue, the United States will become a second-rate power, incapable of insuring the future of the freedom of its people."

So you can see, it is not a matter of keeping information from the country. The problem comes from the competition for the dollar. Our leaders face great public and political pressures because of present domestic ills. To cure these ills takes money, and some feel that the easiest way to get it is to cut defense spending.

We must base our national defense on **what** has happened and **is** happening. We must assess the greatest military threat and be ready to meet just such a threat.

Directly Involved

Your armed forces are directly involved in our country's foreign policy because the purpose of the U.S. Armed Forces is the defense of the United States. By necessity, this defense must be capably and readily applicable beyond our own borders. Therefore, the armed forces, as a singular institution, is one of the instruments of American foreign policy. How able and how ready our defense is, affects not only the policies of our country, but of every other nation on this earth.

May I present a theory on the cause of wars: As a professional Marine, it is my firm conviction that wars are begun by aggressors who consider their intended victims militarily weak. Hitler certainly wouldn't have started his drive through Western Europe unless he thought that the Allies were too impotent to stop him. He wouldn't have turned and invaded Russia unless he felt that the Soviet Union would crumble before the strength of his armies.

Power is a cause of war only when it is one-sided. Strength neutralizes strength. Effective defense is based on strength.

Now, just because Americans have grown weary of war, other nations are not diminishing their power to make war. As my earlier facts indicate, those that pose the greatest threat are rapidly increasing their war-making capacity.

One of the realities of our strategy is that your armed forces are now required to accomplish the same missions, but with fewer men, at a greater expense. Things simply cost more today.

In facing the realities of the defense of the United States in the crowded, smaller world of the 1970s, we must face another reality. American defense cannot simply be paid for with dollars. It won't work without your spiritual and moral support.

Demonstrated Support

All of the good pay, all of the training, all of the discipline, and all of the technical know-how will not produce an effective armed force without the demonstrated support of the people of this Nation. Good service, dedicated service, requires constant attention from those being served. If an All-Volunteer Armed Force—Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Marine Corps—is expected to work, it will be the served as much as the serving who will make it work; with respect, appreciation and support.

Certainly, there is no simple solution to the threats I have posed or to my fear that you are not getting the real facts. But you must have the facts so that you can make sound judgments. These facts **are** available. They are not hidden away in some deep, dark vault in Washington. There is literally tons of written testimony to Congressional Committees concerning the threats to our Nation. Unfortunately, little of it reaches the general public through our news media. But when you gather all the testimony and tabulate all the facts—a very disheartening picture unfolds.

I can only suggest that, as concerned Americans, you seek the facts. Ask for the data on the internal and external threats which face our Nation . . .

As a Marine, I have devoted my life to the protection of our Nation from those enemies, "both foreign and domestic." I have chosen to speak of the threats to our Nation because I am genuinely concerned.

The great challenge to all of us was voiced by the President:

"We must be more resourceful than ever in the pursuit of peace, and at the same time, more determined than ever in the maintenance of our defense. For even as many things are changing in the world of the 1970s, one fact remains: American strength is the keystone in the structure of peace."

DEFENSE EXPERTS

(Continued From Page Three)

on the basis of their performance records—and then keep them on the job longer.

—Let the managers know clearly what is expected of them.

—Give those managers the authority they need to meet their responsibilities.

Mr. Shillito said that the Defense Department is now performing all of these concepts.

Judgments and Actions

He asserted that the men who buy DoD weapon systems, the cadres that man such weapons, and related logistic support managers, are the people whose judgments and actions determine whether defense is good, bad or indifferent. "The policies, procedures, management systems and organizations of the Department of Defense must be aligned to help them get their jobs done right," he stressed.

He described the role of the DSARC as one which monitors the route throughout the main defense systems acquisition tour by considering trade-offs, and one which also looks at the need for, and desirability of, the prototype or dual development approach, weighing the costs against risk and urgency.

Mr. Shillito concluded that, under the new directive, there would be more emphasis on productibility and supportability of a system earlier in the cycle, with attendant significant over-all reductions in the cost of ownership.

* * * * *

Dr. Foster did not attend the symposium, but his statement was read by Army Lieutenant General Robert E. Coffin, Deputy Director, Engineering and Management. Dr. Foster's remarks noted that the symposium was critical to the national security—"Not to today's security because that depends on today's forces, but to our future security. The processes by which we acquire weapons today determine the capability of our forces in the future—hence, our national security."

Weapon-systems procurement practices of the past, he said, did not produce completely satisfactory weapons and systems for American servicemen in Southeast Asia. Some equipment was good; too much was unreliable; some was too difficult to maintain. Those former practices in procuring weapon systems are not satisfactory to the Secretary of Defense, and they have not satisfied the Congress. For these reasons, the Defense Department is in the midst of changing its procedures and policies to improve efficiency.

Dr. Foster listed six comparatively recent changes and improvements in DoD major defense systems acquisition:

(1) Development concept papers, together with area and technology coordinating papers, are being used to package plans in a way that clearly establishes DoD rationale, any current deficiencies, and the programs with which we are moving forward.

(2) Delegation of authority to Departmental program managers over short command chains.

(3) De-emphasis of total-package procurement and the emphasis of measurable milestones, rather than calendar dates, as decision points.

(4) De-emphasis of unnecessary and cumbersome paper work.

(5) Increased emphasis on realistic testing, early and continually, in on-going programs.

(6) Broad policy guidelines set down by the Deputy Secretary of Defense in his July 13 directive on Defense systems acquisition.

Augmenting and Expanding

The Pentagon's top spokesman for research and development said that DoD is now further augmenting and expanding its systems acquisition program in several adidtional ways:

—Seeking new initiatives for research and development;

—Trying to get into an actual choice-making position for future choices;

—Making step-by-step decisions based on development status and demonstration of hardware, not just on paper analysis and unrealistic requirements for initial operational capability;

—Being absolutely serious about stopping some programs;

—Being absolutely serious about trading off performance, cost, and reliability while moving through the weapons-acquisition process; and

—Being committed to preserving the technological base and maintaining an aggressive program in the forefront of such areas as materials, structures, aerodynamics, hydrodynamics and electronics.

Dr. Foster summarized the major ap-

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TWO-STAR ASTRONAUT. Newly-promoted Rear Admiral Alan B. Shepard Jr., center, Chief, Astronauts Office, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Houston, Tex., receives shoulder boards of his new rank in Aug. 26 ceremonies at the Pentagon. Assisting in the honors are Navy Secretary John H. Chaffee, left, and Admiral Ralph W. Cousins, Vice Chief of Naval Operations. RAdm. Shepard, the first American in space and the fifth man to walk on the moon, is the first astronaut to achieve two-star rank. (U.S. Navy Photo)

DEFENSE EXPERTS

(Continued From Page 7)

proaches to the process of systems acquisition as those which must:

(1) Keep feeding new initiatives into the R&D program;

(2) Create options from which choices can be made;

(3) Make a greater number of modest starts more often;

(4) Begin development programs with smaller financial commitments until it is more clearly known where the program is going and what the technology will support;

(5) Test hardware early and as realistically as practical;

(6) Trade off performance against development costs, production costs and operation and maintenance costs at all program stages;

(7) Use all activities in order to accurately predict the costs of subsequent development and production;

(8) Advance the state of relevant technology as a basis for future options; and

(9) Advance and preserve design-team expertise in government and industry.

Dr. Foster concluded that national security five to seven years from now will be defined by programs that are now in engineering development. Similarly, he said, U.S. security 8 to 15 years from now will reflect today's programs of exploratory and advanced development.

More Options

He said that what is being attempted now is a program to create more options in advanced development, so that the systems which go into enginering development can be carefully screened and culled. The culling process, he added, will be heavily influenced by realistic testing and realistic pricing—which can be done as the hardcore design becomes firm and experimental versions are built.

As DoD moves into heavier financial commitments, it must be able to do so on the basis that the risks have been reduced by trial and test, retrial and retest. The same process, he went on, will be repeated throughout systems acquisition, as DoD trades off requirements, cost and reliability and as testing becomes more operationally realistic.

DOMESTIC ACTION, IN ACTION. Mrs. Barbara Allred, County Public Health Nurse, and Master Sergeant Jesse A. Black of the U.S. Army's 7th Special Forces Group at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, do a post-natal check Aug. 24 on an Indian child at the Hoke County Medical Center in Raeford, N.C. Doctors and enlisted technicians from Fort Bragg volunteer their services at the civilian clinic as a local domestic action project. (U.S. Army Photo Released by DoD)

Drug Abuse Control Transferred

(Continued From Page 1)

will continue to be the responsibility of Assistant Secretary Kelley.

The new office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Drug and Alcohol Abuse) will have two directorates: a Directorate for Prevention and Identification, and a Directorate for Treatment, Rehabilitation and Disposition.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) will provide policy guidance, management control, and coordination for the DoD Drug Abuse Control Program. This program includes educational and informational materials on the dangers of illegal or improper drug and alcohol use.

The new office was established by DoD Directive 5136.1, dated Aug. 26. It outlines the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment) as: ". . . the principal staff adviser and coordinator for the Secretary of Defense for health and sanitation matters, including care and treatment of patients, preventive medicine, clinical investigations, hospitals and related health facilities, medical materiel, nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse control, and health personnel and the procurement, education and training, and retention of such personnel. He is also the principal adviser and coordinator for the Secretary of Defense for environmental quality matters."

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